



# LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—February 3, 1911.  
GIVE WOMEN THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY.  
"SAN FRANCISCO OF THE CLOSED SHOP."  
THE EXPECTED HAS HAPPENED.  
LEGISLATION WE WANT ADOPTED.  
IS THE BISHOP RIGHT?

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL  
AND  
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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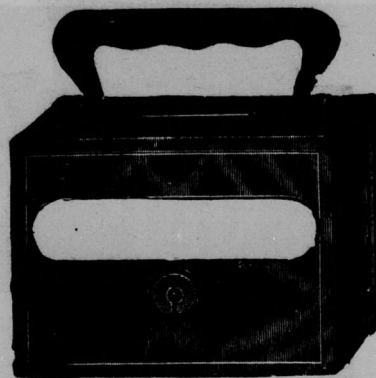
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# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. IX.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1911.

No. 51

## MAKING THE RICH PAY THEIR TAXES.

By Carl D. Thompson.

Last week Mayor Seidel signed the contract for the employment of the so-called tax ferrets, The Workman & Higgs Co. The City Council had previously authorized the matter.

According to the terms of this contract, the company mentioned is to investigate the public records in this and other States for the purpose of discovering legal evidence of tangible personal property (stocks, bonds, etc.) held by residents of the city of Milwaukee, subject to assessment and taxation here, but which for any cause has heretofore escaped or been overlooked.

They are to report to the proper officers and make legal proof of the existence of this property, so that it may be assessed and the taxes collected. They are required by the contract to provide all evidence necessary to enable the city to collect the taxes, and in return for their services, they are to receive 25 per cent of all the moneys collected by the city of Milwaukee upon the taxable property which they discovered and reported to the city.

This is the first step on the part of the administration in the direction of securing more equitable adjustment of the taxes.

It is well known that in this and other cities the big property owners do not bear a fair share of taxation. And among the tax dodgers those who hold intangible property are a very considerable proportion. It is estimated that there are about three hundred large owners of this kind who are likely to be affected by this so-called tax-ferret system.

The Socialist administration does not look with any especial favor upon the tax-ferret system. In fact, it would if it could, introduce immediately a better and more just system of taxation, but this can be done only gradually. And meanwhile the administration proposes to do whatever it can to enforce the laws as they now stand, and to make the big property owners pay the taxes which under the law they are required to pay.

And hence the effort of the administration to find every possible dollar of the property of the tax dodger.

The administration has already taken steps towards the adoption of the Somer's system of assessment. This will be a much more agreeable and a more equitable system, but it will take several years to get it into operation. And ultimately the administration would readjust the whole taxation problem upon a different basis.

But as long as we are under the present system, the administration will do its best to make the rich pay their taxes.

A Joint Commission on Social Service, consisting of five bishops, five presbyters and five laymen, with power to add to their number, was authorized at the recent convention of the Episcopal church at Cincinnati, its duty to be "to study and report upon social and industrial conditions, to co-ordinate the activities of the various organizations existing in the church in the interest of social service, to co-operate with similar bodies in other communions, to encourage sympathetic relations between labor and capital, and to deal according to their discretion with these and kindred matters."

The "Labor Clarion" represents the trade union in its varied activities, according to the declaration of principles of the American Federation of Labor. Municipal ownership, the initiative, referendum and recall, as well as other progressive movements, are advocated.

## Give Women The Eight-Hour Day

California has a chance to lead in progressive legislation. There isn't a man or woman who would dispute, in theory at least, that eight hours each day are a sufficient number to be devoted to toil for women.

There are many reasons why there is such a strong feeling in protecting the weak. Women, naturally, are placed in positions where they are unable to do anything for themselves. Excepting in two or three industries, they are unorganized.

Lacking power and opportunity, in a collective capacity, of asserting their rights, handicapped by their position in the industrial world, and physically the weaker sex, it becomes necessary for legislative bodies to give women the assistance otherwise unobtainable.

Our readers will remember the now-famous Oregon decision. The Legislature of that State passed a ten-hour law for women. The employers in the laundry business appealed on regular grounds, and ultimately the United States Supreme Court rendered an opinion that was a surprise, and far in advance of anything expected from that august tribunal.

The principle was firmly enunciated that the human race needed the protection of women, for future generations, as well as the generation to come, in order that no deterioration might result because of avarice.

If women are employed not more than eight hours daily, if the grind that some of them undergo in the industrial world is eliminated, if health is the first consideration, who would benefit? The human family would progress, the women themselves would have a little of the sunshine of life, and children unborn would have a better chance of becoming full-grown.

The California Legislature now is considering Assembly Bill No. 248 and Senate Bill No. 223, both animated by the same desire, to restrict the hours women shall work.

As was expected, there immediately came protests from Southern California. Chambers of Commerce and corporations are shedding crocodile tears at the possibility of women losing employment.

The bills exempt the fruit industry, and they can be amended to comply with requirements absolutely necessary.

The long hours many women have to submit to in order to secure employment, and the strain that machinery is on the system, as in the laundry business, necessitate the adoption of remedial laws.

Above and beyond, however, is the fact that woman is the mother, that she is physically the weaker, and that her protection means substantial benefit for the race, and the introduction of justice long delayed. Help the helpless.

## THIRTY YEARS IN THE MOVEMENT.

By H. M. Burnet.

### Letter No. 2.

Why some unions prosper, and others fail, is worthy of serious consideration by all union men.

Some unions build up a large membership, can boast of a large treasury, pay sick benefits, and sometimes assist their widows and orphans.

Other unions, with equally as good territory, drag along, make no headway, have a depleted treasury, and frequently disband and give up. Why? Simply a lack of energy.

One man of the right kind can build up a strong and powerful union. He will soon wake up enough men to take a lively working interest, get them together, lay out the work, direct and superintend things in general, until there is a full working crew.

The life of any union depends on the working crew, and not on the paid-up members. Hundreds of good union men, true to their principles, who seldom attend the meetings, never take up any of the work, depend entirely on the working crew. This class of members do not make a union; on the other hand, the union makes them what they are, and the working crew is the backbone of the whole.

The most successful unions have brainy men who are willing to devote their talents to the betterment of their fellow craftsmen. Often a man of this character, who would develop into a useful member, is sat upon by a clique of the rule-or-ruin policy, and the union suffers, and the cause in general loses a worker.

One of the most important requirements of success is a sound financial system, based upon a reasonably high rate of dues. Reasonable initiation fees; no assessments. Members will pay 25 cents more per month as dues and think nothing of it, but place an assessment of 25 cents per month even for only a short period, and the delinquent list immediately begins to manifest itself.

Trade unions are not mutual admiration societies. Their specific purposes are aggressive. They are institutions for promoting the welfare and interests of their members. Hot air has no place in modern unionism. Economic facts, based upon scientific and reliable data and backed by coin, are the weapons that will protect and back up the demands of labor.

Hence the necessity of high dues—a full treasury.

In times of peace, prepare for trouble. High dues is the only way, and every national or international should insist upon a universal high-dues system. Then every member contributes his just share.

On the other hand, with low dues, the burden falls upon the members who pay the assessments levied, while the fellow who shirks the assessments derives the same benefits.

Every union should have an executive committee composed of its best members, and no important business should be transacted without first submitting it to that body. A proposition may look all right at first sight, but just turn it loose on the executive committee, and the flaws, if any, will soon be pointed out. This is conservatism in its true sense—the kind that builds up a strong, successful union.

Another very bad feature found in most of

the unions is the lack of interest in their internationals, or governing bodies, and the lack of interest in sister unions. "Out of sight, out of mind" is an old saying that holds true with most union men. Yet this is a poor policy to pursue, and one of the very worst propositions to contend with in unionism.

Every member of a union should be compelled to consider all propositions emanating from headquarters, and vote upon all questions presented.

In looking over journals of international or national associations, we frequently note a union credited with a membership of six or seven hundred voting upon a question of vital importance, and find a vote of perhaps fifty or sixty credited to that union; and then we sometimes note the after result—that of the members who did not vote finding fault with the result, and coming back with a referendum call to undo the very thing they should have done when the proposition was first before them.

Internationals will waste days haggling over the seating of a delegate, when the time should be occupied in the devising of improved methods in the conducting of its business.

To sum up, I would suggest that every effort be directed toward the improvement of submitting international questions to the membership; improved methods of finance; the abolition of assessments; a merit system for attendance at local meetings, and a system for political action. (To be continued.)

#### FRATERNAL DELEGATE'S REPORT.

John O'Connell, the representative of the Labor Council to the San Rafael convention of the State Building Trades Council, reported the proceedings of the latter body at last Friday night's meeting.

After describing the organization of the convention, and referring to the men who addressed it at different times, Mr. O'Connell directed attention to the reports of the officers, stating that "they deserve the attention of every trade unionist in the State of California, as they contain the history of the past and the watchword for the future."

Mr. O'Connell reported that the State Building Trades Council is stronger today, both numerically and financially, than ever before, there being at the present time affiliated with the body approximately 27,000 members.

A legislative representative is to be sent to Sacramento to co-operate with the other agents in that field who are watching labor's interests.

The main propositions before the convention, as already reported in the press and "Organized Labor," were described by our delegate. He told of the cordial way he was greeted when he conveyed the good wishes of the San Francisco Labor Council, especially when he remarked that the unions are peaceful and seeking no quarrel.

Those who are struggling in the southland for the principles we believe in were cheered, and the assessment ordered continued until the strike is won.

The convention went on record in favor of acquiring a tract of land to use when necessary as a base of operations in time of industrial strife, as well as a medium of general assistance.

The entertainment features were excellent. Fresno was selected as the next meeting place. The convention adjourned on January 20th.

"It strikes me as very strange that in these days of equal rights the women have allowed one masculine monopoly to creep into the field." "What is that?" "They have as yet formed no Sapphira Auxiliary to the Ananias Club."

Private family has nicely-furnished sunny front parlor for gentleman; bath; 58 Landers street, near Market and Fourteenth; rent, \$10. \*\*\*

#### Men and Measures

Impeachment proceedings against District Judge Whitford were filed in the Lower House of the Legislature in Denver last Monday by President McLennan of the State Federation of Labor. Whitford recently sent sixteen members of the United Mine Workers' Union to jail for an alleged violation of an injunction for interfering with strike breakers in Northern Colorado. He is charged with being unfit for judge, and with using his position to oppress the litigants by denying them the right of trial by jury. The resolution was referred to a special committee.

Max S. Hayes announces the twenty-first anniversary of the "Citizen" of Cleveland, Ohio. We extend our congratulations, and trust the labor paper may reach a ripe old age, especially now manhood's estate has been reached.

Net earnings of the United States Steel Corporation for the quarter ending December 31st are around \$28,000,000, compared with \$40,982,000 for the corresponding quarter in 1909. Earnings in December were not much in excess of \$7,000,000, compared with \$13,222,000 for the corresponding month of the preceding year. Net earnings for the current quarter will be considerably below what they were the last quarter of 1910, but improvement is looked for in the second quarter. The Steel Trust contemplates spending between \$35,000,000 and \$40,000,000 this year in the plant to be erected at Duluth, Minn. It is the announced intention to make of Duluth a second Gary.

There are 7317 Chinese and 3286 Japanese in the State of Oregon, according to the latest census.

Fred D. Warren's sentence has been commuted by President Taft to a \$100 fine, collectible by civil process. This strikes out the imprisonment. It would be interesting to know the actuating reason—whether it was thought best to listen to the protests, whether justice was considered, or whether the impetus that would be given the opposition was thought to be a bad thing for the administration and all implied therein.

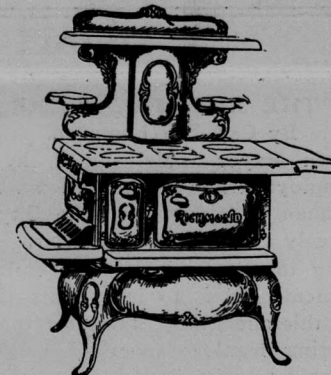
W. D. Mahon, president of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, is seriously ill in Chicago. He is suffering from a nervous breakdown, in complication with rheumatism and the grip. President Mahon had been visiting in the south and was on his way home in Detroit, when he was compelled to remain over in Chicago.

Four of the defendants in the Bath Tub Trust case found it easy to escape. Just took immunity baths in their own tubs.—Philadelphia "North American."

A bill has been introduced in the Senate by Senator Owen of Oklahoma which requires newspapers and magazines to plainly mark all paid matter published as "Advertisements," and a heavy penalty is prescribed for failure to comply with the requirements of the act.

Edward H. Hurley, assistant grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, died on January 23d in New York. His home was in Boston, but he had been ill at a New York hotel with typhoid pneumonia for some time.

John P. White of Oskaloosa, Iowa, defeated Tom L. Lewis for the presidency of the United Mine Workers of America, according to an announcement made by the official tellers, who reported the result of the recent referendum vote on January 25th. White received 98,934 votes and Lewis 72,190½. Frank J. Hayes of Illinois was elected vice-president by a vote of 91,954, over E. S. McCullough, who got 77,578 votes. For secretary-treasurer: Edwin Barry, 91,720; William Green, 70,670. The defeat of President Lewis was expected, and the election was marked by extreme bitterness.



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## The "LABOR CLARION'S" Forum



### A CLINIC FOR INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

By John B. Andrews,  
In "The Survey."

Some of us had hoped that industrial America with its wonderful resources, its famed philanthropies and its uncounted thousands of work-diseased men and women, might be first among nations to recognize the need of a special hospital and clinic for industrial diseases. But the honor belongs to Italy.

Eight years ago a group of social-minded medical men in Milan united in a demand for systematic study of diseases of occupation. Four years ago they called together from many nations the first International Congress on Industrial Diseases. Last March they saw the hopes of years culminate in the dedication of the first labor clinic.

"For the scientific study and prevention of occupational diseases," is the inscription in letters of gold on a background of white marble over the entrance of this unique hospital. Three large four-story buildings, new and well-equipped with the latest scientific apparatus in laboratories, hospital wards, lecture room and library, are here frankly dedicated to the elimination of those diseases peculiar to industrial employments. Already twelve scientific men are co-operating with the director, Dr. Devoto, although the laboratories were not opened until March 20th.

In one of the hospital wards the director is giving special attention to fourteen patients. One of these, a man trembling with the peculiar palsy due to mercurial poisoning, began work in a hat factory when ten years of age and felt the effects of the poison almost immediately. Another patient suffers with "lead colic," the result of his work as a house painter. Seven of his thirteen children died during the first few months after they came into the world, on account, perhaps, of the presence of poison in the father's system. Other patients are being treated for ills occasioned by work in high temperatures, in dusty or poisonous atmospheres, and for the results of overstrain.

#### Laboratories of the Very Best.

The laboratories, too, are fully equipped. Here we find treadmills in which dogs patiently trot up endless hills in order that their blood corpuscles may disclose new truths concerning the toxin of fatigue. Machines register on revolving discs the fluctuating curves inscribed by long series of muscular strains, in order that the effects of overwork and artificial stimulus may be correlated with immunity from disease. Here, too, "leaded" mother goats and guinea pigs add to our fund of knowledge concerning the effects of lead poisoning upon premature birth and the supply of mother's milk.

These experiments, moreover, are of much more than ordinary laboratory interest. A practical provision extends the activities of the clinic into industrial establishments, and supplements the work of Government factory inspectors. Dr. Carozzi, who has devoted much time to this important work, is fully supplied with portable air-test devices. When called upon by the department, he is authorized to enter establishments to inspect sanitary conditions.

#### Italy Leads the Way for the United States.

These practical experiments, carried on with a broad scientific devotion to the conservation of human resources, offer both encouragement and reproach to us in the United States. What have we of equal value to offer the sons and daughters of Italy whom we invite to our shores? Country dentists have confessed to us that they

were merely "experimenting" with match factory employees afflicted with the dreadful "phossy jaw." Industrial diseases of many kinds are leaving pitiful wrecks to burden and shame us. Is it not a matter of reproach that it was not in weary, smoke-begrimed Pittsburg, nor amid the textile mills of New England, nor among the mines and smelters and factories of the great industrial centres of the United States, but beneath the sunny skies of Italy that this need found tangible expression in the first clinic for industrial diseases?

When Florence Nightingale and Henri Dunant saw the battlefields strewn with dead and wounded, they gave a moment to thought, and then passed on to the world an idea which grew into that beneficent organization known as the Red Cross. Since that time, wherever men might be injured in the activities of war, the means for quick relief have been supplied. During that same half century, however, the industrial field, with its activities of peace, has extended and grown more mechanical, until it now maims more men than war ever did. In the United States we are just beginning to realize that 30,000 wage earners are killed by industrial accidents every year, and that at least 500,000 more are seriously injured.

And now, carefully prepared by a committee of experts appointed by the president of the Association for Labor Legislation, and thoughtfully received by the President of the United States, comes a Memorial on Industrial Diseases, which discloses industrial injuries of still greater magnitude. In this admirable memorial of facts and figures we learn that in the United States there are probably not less than 13,000,000 cases of sickness each year among those engaged in industrial employments. The money loss each year (for those who find dollars more impressive than lives) is calculated by these conservative experts as nearly three-quarters of a billion dollars. At least one-fourth of this painful incapacity for work and consequent economic loss, we are told, can be prevented.

#### Germany Active in Saving Life.

Germany has gathered and displayed in special Government institutions the latest devices for preventing accidents and disease in workshops. These suggestive permanent exhibitions rank

among the interesting museums pointed out to the stranger. And it was only yesterday that Germany among nations nosed into the industrial class. In Minnesota and Wisconsin we are tardily securing the attention of the State to this important subject, and are gradually building up permanent exhibits on that sure and effective foundation.

But in the United States we need an institution that will correlate the experience of our scattered little group of hygienists and enable more medical men to direct their attention to the problems of industrial hygiene. We need for the purpose a special laboratory and hospital to accelerate progress in the study of the causes and prevention of industrial diseases. With such an institution, phosphorus poisoning would quickly disappear from our match industry as a matter of scientific common sense. The long list of poisons affecting scores of different occupations would gradually be shortened. Conditions which lower vitality, lessen efficiency and invite disease would quickly be improved, to the advantage of manufacturer and wage earner. The necessary research would be carried on by scientists of unquestioned ability and singleness of purpose, and in a manner which would enlist from all the heartiest co-operation.

For the past two years the American Association for Labor Legislation has had an able commission on industrial hygiene, and last June called the first American Congress on Industrial Diseases. As an outgrowth of that congress, a committee of experts has submitted to the President a memorial calling attention to the urgent need of a national investigation. The most valuable aid in such an inquiry would be an American clinic for the study and prevention of industrial diseases.

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### LABOR NEWS ANALYSIS. (By Pan-American Press.)

#### Clerks Fight "Gag-Law."

Washington, D. C.—President Oscar F. Nelson of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks wants the ban lifted from the employees in the civil service on the freedom of speech that other American citizens enjoy. An executive order now prohibits from criticism of the administration of their bureau or division or department. Mr. Nelson himself was discharged because he protested against sanitary conditions in the Chicago Post Office.

"I was let out of the service; yes, fired," explained Mr. Nelson, "on the charge that I had given information to the newspapers of Chicago which resulted in articles appearing exposing our present Federal building there as the most 'unsanitary structure in the loop district.' That statement was made by Dr. Evans, Chicago's health commissioner. What an awful crime to be guilty of—trying to prevent tuberculosis! The department had had its attention called to conditions months before, but nothing was done. But for an employee to speak publicly of conditions was to violate the executive orders, and therefore I was found guilty of lese majesty, and on July 19, 1910, just nineteen days after I had been promoted for efficiency, I was fired."

Congress now has before it the Jones-Poin-dexter bill which will restore the rights of ordinary citizenship to Government clerks.

#### Unions Sued for \$20,000.

Lynn, Mass.—The shoe firm of Randall-Adams & Co. has entered suit for alleged damages to their business against the United Shoe Workers of America, Lasters' Union, Bottom Finishers' Union and Packing Room Employees' Union, individual officers and members of each union, for the sum of \$20,000.

The alleged injury was caused by the factory of this firm being closed because of the lasters' strike, which was followed by a sympathetic strike of the bottom finishers and some members of the Packing Room Employees' Union.

The suit is the outcome of the injunction granted by Judge Hitchcock to Minas H. Minasian and his father, Hampartoon Minasian, against the unions for demanding that the firm of Randall-Adams Company discharge the Minasians because of their violation of the rules of the union.

#### Child Labor Facts Suppressed.

Washington, D. C.—Eight months has elapsed since the Senate authorized the printing of the report of the investigation into conditions of women and child labor in factories and mines and only one of the twenty volumes has been issued by the Government Printing Office.

When Senator Beveridge raised the question of this unexplained delay he was answered by several Senators with the excuse that much of the data collected was "unprintable" because of the vile conditions unearthed by the investigators.

#### Mail Clerks Threaten Revolt.

Minneapolis, Minn.—At a secret meeting of the railway mail clerks, held in this city, plans were discussed for a general walkout throughout the United States if Postmaster-General Hitchcock persisted in forcing them to do extra work without increase in pay and continued to decrease the number of clerks employed in order to make political capital out of his schemes for "economy."

#### "Sweatshop Sunday" Brings Money.

Chicago.—Miss Ellen Gates Star of Hull House arranged for a "Sweatshop Sunday" in 100 Chicago churches, where the collections were turned over to the strikers after sermons on the strug-

gle of the garment workers had been preached to the church members.

Nearly 10,000 strikers have returned to work at the factory of Hart, Schaffner & Marx, pending settlements to be made by the board of arbitration. This still leaves 20,000 on strike who are being supported by their internationals, the Women's Trade Union League and the unions of Chicago.

Among the principal demands of the workers is one for an increase of 30 per cent in wages; another calls for a 54-hour week for tailors and the abolition of the line system.

#### Coal Miners in Storm Session.

Columbus, Ohio.—Resolutions calling for a general strike in the Irwin coal fields have stirred the convention of the United Mine Workers to a boiling point. The Irwin strikers are now huddled in tents on the frozen hill sides; they have struggled against starvation and the companies' armed thugs who evicted them from their dwellings, but still they show no signs of giving in and the sympathy of the public is with them.

President Tom Lewis is opposed to continuing the strike, and his opposition took tangible form when Francis Feehan, president of the Irwin district, was refused a seat as delegate in the convention on the ground that his credentials were not in proper shape.

"The strike in Irwin has cost \$329,000," said Lewis, "and it is a waste of money to continue it under the present conditions."

The president's report shows that the United Mine Workers of America have expended on strikes in the last ten years \$8,089,986.16.

Resolutions are before the convention calling for a general strike of the miners in Colorado, to eliminate the docking system, changing the referendum system of voting and to prohibit members from joining the Civic Federation.

#### Cup of Coffee Costs \$300.

Boston.—The protest committee, organized by the Boston letter carriers, has sent a communication to the daily press, which states that three of their members have just been fined \$300 each, for stopping to get a cup of coffee on a bitter cold morning after delivering their first mail and before reporting back to the office.

The committee says that the punishment is "entirely unreasonable," as it was the first offense of these men, who have hitherto borne excellent records for efficiency and sobriety.

Alarmed at the publicity given to the affair the post office authorities have given out the following statement:

"The future conduct of these carriers may have the effect of making their fines only \$50 each, as they can be restored to their regular rating the first of any quarter. For instance, if their subsequent conduct proves that the discipline has been sufficient, they may be restored to their customary rating April 1, which means that they will lose only \$50."

#### Labor Wars in Hawaii.

Honolulu, H. I.—Striving to get the cheapest labor in the world to work their sugar plantations, the Hawaiian millionaires have imported at various times, Chinese, Russians and Japanese, and lastly, some thousands of Filipinos, who were considered to be the very cheapest labor commodity on the market. But now the medical men make the dread statement that certain loathsome diseases have been brought to the islands by the Filipinos.

The Japanese are bitterly opposed to this latest importation of cheap labor and are doing everything in their power, which, by the way, is no small thing, to drive the Filipinos out.

It is proposed that the Legislature amend its immigration law making it unlawful to import persons who cannot pass health examinations.

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**"SAN FRANCISCO OF THE CLOSED SHOP."**

Under the above heading, Frederick Palmer writes an article in the current issue of "Hampton's Magazine." It is a mixture of politico-unionism, hastily written, contains a number of truths, some half-truths, and some statements that never saw the truth.

The gentleman starts out with a query as to whether you would rather be a non-union laborer shoveling cement for 25 cents an hour, or a union laborer shoveling cement for 50 cents an hour. There is only one answer to that, and the non-union laborer would also join in the affirmative for his higher-paid competitor in the marts of trade. This question is referred to P. H. McCarthy for an answer.

Mr. McCarthy is described in the second paragraph as an all-round "boss," and "the first strictly union-labor mayor of any city of considerable size." This assertion is incorrect. Eugene E. Schmitz was president of a local union when he was elected Mayor, and he preceded Mayor McCarthy, as is generally known, and an investigator like Mr. Palmer should have run down his facts before writing. We are not saying this because Schmitz was this city's executive, for no one is particularly proud of the fact, but simply to draw the deadly parallel.

"McCarthy and his Labor Council" form a long theme for our late visitor. He has been unable to grasp the difference between the central body and the Building Trades Council, and proceeds to tell all about building trade disputes alleged to have been referred to the Labor Council. While these things are, in a measure, non-essentials, yet they illustrate the neglect to get posted on the actual situation.

Here is a Palmer gem of thought: "And who was to tell the unions how to vote in the municipal election of the fall of 1901 if not P. H. McCarthy?" The implication from the article is that the present Mayor told the unions to vote the labor ticket in 1901. The merest tyro in local affairs knows that P. H. McCarthy opposed the labor ticket in 1901 and again in 1903. That is a matter of cold history. In 1905 he supported the men nominated by the union labor party, which was not then, nor now, composed wholly of trade unionists or their sympathizers.

All this could easily have been ascertained if Frederick Palmer was looking for exact information, and was desirous of writing according to what research would have given him.

A main part of the article is taken up with graft talk, the general political situation, and other matters removed, in a measure, from the subject—or at least from the economic aspect of the labor movement.

The Labor Council is said to have permitted union carpenters to hang non-union doors shortly after the fire. The truth is that the unions of the Building Trades Council were not affiliated with the central body at that time, nor for years following. They came in early in 1910.

So much of the story is taken up with McCarthy's relation to the political issues that have affected San Francisco, that it is difficult to get down to the foundation. Mr. Palmer has practically concluded that this city has no other mechanics or workers outside of those affiliated with the building trades.

He makes the common mistake of believing absolutely in the name "union labor" as applied to the political field. He hasn't learned that in that party are men who never saw a union, and couldn't recognize one should they see it. All are welcome to its ranks, and it has affiliations of various sorts, just like all other parties.

In the story under the heading used by Mr. Palmer, he has absolutely failed to divorce the economic from the political. There are thousands of workers who have opposed the union labor party politically, and yet the two are so

closely allied in "Hampton's" that the outsider would naturally think that it was impossible for a trade unionist to be otherwise than a voter according to the name used similar to his economic faith.

Men are mentioned by Mr. Palmer who are unjustly treated, both directly and by inference. Time, care and thoroughness would have avoided this. It is generally understood that the writer was in the metropolis of California a very short time, and many of those of whom he writes never saw or heard of him until the article was printed.

The real object of the write-up is shown in a very few paragraphs among a large number. It is the old story. San Francisco pays too much to her wage earners and works them too short hours. Consequently, factories have disappeared and shops are not doing the business they should.

This city leads in the agitation for the eight-hour day. It is proud of its position. It is true that Los Angeles and other cities follow the ten-hour system, but if we stay where our forbears were, we will never get anywhere in these times. It will not be the fault of unionists if the north and south fail to respond to efforts to shorten the workday.

Men and women everywhere recognize the wisdom of the shorter day. The only objection on the part of employers is that it is not "practicable." It is not "practical" because competitive points will not concede that schedule.

Most of us expect to live to see the day when the eight-hour system shall be the standard in every trade and calling. It is a sufficient period of time to devote to the needs of business. When one takes into consideration the hours spent in reaching and returning from employment, and at meals, it will be seen that there is only time left for that citizenship observance, coupled with recreation, that will make for a better life than has been enjoyed in the past.

It will be admitted that San Francisco's eight hours place at a disadvantage the employer who competes with a ten-hour town. But we believe the latter should equalize upward, that modern civilization requires that that be done in preference to the downward trend advocated by those unable to grasp essentials.

Out on this Pacific Coast we are opposed to a very great deal that has made of some sections of this fair land a reproach to our boasted freedom. The labor movement is in the van. It purposes to stay there.

Another source of complaint is that we are paid too high wages—not that exactly, but that in other places the rates are lower.

Mr. Palmer has made a sad mistake in simply discussing the unusual conditions existing after the big fire of 1906, and referring entirely to one industry. There have been changes since that time. Wages are not what they were then.

The human side of the question is entirely overlooked. No mention is made of the seven-day week that the trade union has put out of business, to a chorus that should include every person with a spark of manhood or womanhood.

Nothing is said about the time and money spent to secure legislative relief for not only those associated with the labor movement, but for all, regardless of affiliation or non-affiliation with the trade union.

The average wage is quoted by Mr. Palmer. He takes the building trades to do this. He overlooks the fact that it is impossible to erect a home or a skyscraper somewhere else and ship it into this city, and therefore there is a better chance for mechanics in that industry to secure higher wages than are paid in other callings. And then these men lose a great deal of time that causes their maximum to be about the equivalent of many an average minimum.

Not a word is printed about all the other trades by Mr. Palmer. He hangs his story on a peculiar

situation after a catastrophe, and uses politics—and very mixed politics, an enigma to one on the spot—to "pad out" his deductions, mainly gained from sources evidently unfriendly to the unions.

Mr. Palmer should return to San Francisco and make himself known. He should stay long enough to acquire intimate knowledge of that which he is to write about. He should consult freely with men in all walks of life—get their viewpoint. All this would broaden him. It would also have a tendency to get results.

It is apparent to all that when a writer tells about a very high wage paid a few men after a disaster such as we had five years ago, that his readers might think that the same money is now paid, and that it is indicative of the salaries given in the scores of other avocations. Confusion results from such methods. It isn't fair to the city described.

The labor movement—the economic movement—is not perfect, either in San Francisco or elsewhere, but it is far superior to no movement at all, and it is like all other human efforts in its inability to please everybody. It is founded on right principles. Fought bitterly by many, opposed by all the power that comes from money, it represents, nevertheless, one hope of the workers for a larger share in those things that make life worth living.

**A FAIR FAIR.**

Unanimous support was given by trade unionists to the successful effort to have Congress award San Francisco the Panama-Pacific Exposition in 1915. Votes were contributed lavishly. Money has been paid unstintingly. The get-together spirit was fostered. Now we have what we wanted.

No sensible person believes that all our trials are over because the Fair is ours. In some respects, they are only commencing. The gigantic work ahead is no idler's task. Energy and hard work will bring the culmination of the great enterprise which the citizens of California desire. Of that there is no question.

The rumblings from the north and the south that we would lose because they wanted pledges for the "open shop" have vanished, never to return, it is hoped. The feeble plea that cheaper labor could be obtained in the south was raised by a few, but repudiated by the generous people of the south, as well as those who know what American citizenship represents.

A larger spirit than some would give, absolutely fair dealing between man and man, the elimination of the trouble seeker, the stern protest against the gentry who live off the proceeds of industrial turmoil—these will be factors in making the 1915 celebration all it should be, and all labor wants it to be.

"Her husband is a brute." "How now?" "When she asked him how long she could remain at the Thousand Islands, he told her to spend a week on each island."

"What will you do, young man, when girls have the ballot?" "Why, I'll help get the vote out."

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# LABOR CLARION

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WILL J. FRENCH.....Editor

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1911.

"The men whom I have seen succeed best in life have always been cheerful and hopeful men who went about their business with a smile on their faces, and took the changes and chances of this mortal life like men, facing rough and smooth alike as it came."—Charles Kingsley.

Will Irwin says in "Collier's" that Harrison Gray Otis has dominated Los Angeles by publishing all the news that tended to injure the unions, and suppressing all that tended to help them, and has therefore created in the minds of readers originally unbiased a picture of a trade union as a grotesque, unfair tyrant.

A committee of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor has been appointed to draw up plans and make estimates for a substantial office building in Washington, D. C. The main object is to provide suitable headquarters for the parent body. The suggestion is excellent. The A. F. of L. needs adequate room, and the importance of its interests is a reason for legitimate advertising.

If union-earned money is expended on union-made goods, then there is shown a delightful type of consistency. If the reverse can be said, then a golden opportunity is lost, and our professions are not worth anything at all. It must be apparent to all that the lesson here conveyed is needed, and that its personal application is likewise to be desired. When the label assumes its rightful position to the trade-union movement, there will be available an economic force that will be irresistible.

The hundredth anniversary of Horace Greeley's birth is being celebrated today (February 3d). Centennial exercises on Mr. Greeley's old farm at Chappaqua are being held, where the committee in charge proposes to erect a suitable memorial monument as soon as the necessary fund is assured. Beside his fame as an editor and his splendid contribution to the United States in the dark days of her history, Horace Greeley was a leader in the trade-union movement. He was the first president of New York Typographical Union No. 6.

Los Angeles is to be complimented when it does right. The council of the Church Federation of Los Angeles has, through its chairman, sent letters to all the southern members of the Legislature urging indorsement of the eight-hour bill for women. Last Sunday week Dr. Brouger of the Temple Baptist Church of the southern city spoke of the pending measure, presented reasons why it should become law, and asked his audience of 3000 persons to stand if they favored such legislation. The response was not only favorable, but unanimous.

## THE EXPECTED HAS HAPPENED.

Every man and woman who has looked ahead has realized that the day would come when members of organized labor would be haled into court under the provisions of the Sherman Anti-Trust law.

Last week—Wednesday, January 25th—a jury in the United States Circuit Court in the city of New Orleans returned a verdict of guilty against three members of the New Orleans Dock and Cotton Council, charged with conspiracy to interfere with foreign commerce.

This council has about 50,000 members. Every bale of cotton, or load of lumber, or other freight, passing through the port, is handled by none except those affiliated with the central body named. It was argued by the Government attorneys that when these men conspired to strike two years ago and tie up the port, they interfered with interstate commerce.

The convicted men are James Byrnes, former president of the council and at present State Labor Commissioner of Louisiana; Philip Pearsaw, former president of the Coal Wheelers' Union, and U. S. Swan, former president of the Longshoremen's Union. Sentence was deferred.

This case marks an epoch in labor history. There isn't any commodity that, directly or indirectly, doesn't come under the provisions of the Sherman act. Consequently, it is an easy matter for the corporations and sharp lawyers to move the provisions of the statute along to those who manufacture or handle commodities. We are told very frequently that "labor is a commodity, to be purchased in the lowest market." The gentlemen who tell us this are consistent. They carry out their beliefs. Human rights and necessities are not considered a barrier. Nothing must prevent money-making.

The New Orleans verdict means that unionists who refuse to work under conditions they deem unsatisfactory face the penitentiary. This is no idle statement.

Men and women may easily be charged with obstructing commerce, with interfering with interstate commerce. If you don't like long hours and short pay, then be prepared to go to jail.

The San Francisco "Bulletin" of January 26th tritely says:

"Since Andrew Furuseth made the brave fight to have Congress exclude unions from the provisions of the Sherman act, the Federal Government, under the powers granted by the law, has prosecuted the Coal Trust, the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, the Standard Oil Company, the Beef Trust, the Salt Trust and several other combinations in restraint of trade, but in none of these cases was anyone arrested. Not for a moment did the hand of a policeman or a special agent rest on the shoulder of P. D. Armour, John D. Rockefeller, 'Divine Right' Baer, or any other trust magnate. The combinations which those gentlemen represented were held liable for infractions of the law, but no prosecutor thought of sending fine gentlemen to prison. At rare intervals fines were imposed, and more rarely collected."

## SUPREME COURT CONSIDERS CASE.

Concluding arguments in the "contempt cases" against Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison of the American Federation of Labor were made in the United States Supreme Court last Monday, January 30th. The justices took under advisement the question of affirming the decision of the courts of the District of Columbia, which sentenced the accused to jail.

The findings of the highest court in the land will be awaited with great interest by not only trade unionists, but the people generally. The affirmation of the decisions of the lower courts will be considered a blow to freedom of speech and press. A reversal will be a victory for these planks that mean so much to a nation.

## LEGISLATION WE WANT ADOPTED.

Our leading editorial on page 3 gives reasons why the California Legislature should pass the bills designed to give women relief from oppressive toil. Colorado and Wisconsin have a similar law. No particular hardship is reported from either commonwealths. If the laws had proved unsuccessful, we would have heard about them long ere this. Better give the whole gamut careful consideration in preference to the alleged needs of one industry. Thirty States protect their working women. California prides itself on its standing. Here is a chance to "make good."

Labor believes the A. F. of L. Employers' Liability Bill is all that its advocates claim. It will afford needed relief. Its provisions are simple and may be comprehended by all, even the attorney on the other side.

The San Francisco Labor Council is on record in favor of Senator Burnett's Bill No. 243. It regulates the building and occupancy of tenement houses. It is supported by many organizations that have no ulterior motive to serve—that work for the good of all. With the opening of the Panama Canal, immigration to the Pacific Coast is going to be very heavy. Of that there is no doubt. We don't want in our California cities a repetition of the squalor of some large eastern cities. With ample room, a fair sky, little children to care for, and histories that we don't want to follow, this Legislature can do untold good for this and the coming generations by passing a law that will prevent overcrowding in our cities.

We ask for legislation that will kill off the loan-shark business. It is too nefarious to have a friend in decent society. Its devotees rob without the aid of pistol and bludgeon, but just as effectually.

Another evil is the failure to pay employees promptly in coin or its equivalent, immediately available. This is a hardship that only the poor can realize. A man supporting a family on a small wage—and usually the family is unlike the wage—needs every cent he makes as soon as he makes it. When he doesn't get his earnings, he is severely and unfairly handicapped. Many times a rich company or corporation plays fast and loose with its employees in this respect.

The trade union leads in the fight against tuberculosis. It urges the measures to give this State a sanitarium, for the poor people have many a hospital door closed to them, if they have fallen victims to the white plague.

The curtailment of irresponsible armed forces is a bill that should meet with general approval. Firearms are a curse to this land, in the way they are too often used. Humanity pleads for a revision of the system and proper legislative control. It is only fair that each community should have the power to issue permits to carry arms, and to carefully use that permissive power.

Electricians labor under disadvantages. They lose their lives frequently, owing to the hazardous nature of their employment. They want the stern hand of the law to aid them, and they are entitled to have their request granted.

An adequate weights and measures statute will mean a great deal to all the people. It will prevent payment for commodities never given.

California is good enough for a white man's State. The Bible lays down the principle that the races of the earth are bound by geographical limitations. Senator Hoar found that out to his cost when he quoted the verse in the Senate and left off the vital closing sentence, to be reminded by a brother Senator of his omission. Hence Asiatics should be excluded, for we cannot compete with them unless we come down in our type of living.

Child labor is a burning question with the workers. Legislate to stop it. Keep the youths off the streets late at night.

**NOTES FROM THE QUAD BOX.****Ten Trade-Union Commandments.**

1. Thou shalt attend the meetings of the union, and be not tardy, nor leave before adjournment. Your interests are at stake, see that they have the attention of your personal consideration.
2. Thou shalt take an active part in the meetings and regard thyself as the chief pillar of the union and the one without which the structure could not stand.
3. Thou shalt shake hands and welcome all the newly-initiated brothers, and thou shalt see to it that this service is continued until all are within the fold.
4. Thou shalt love thy brother as thyself, and prove it by helping in cases of need. Cultivate feelings of mutual concern to the effect of securing employment one for the other.
5. Thou shalt at all times insist on the union rate of wages and work within the limit of hours prescribed by the laws. In the doing of this you improve the trade.
6. Thou shalt make an engagement to be present at all open meetings of the union, that your social conditions as well as your intellect may be improved.
7. Thou shalt leave thy prejudices and personal dislikes at the door and enter the union in the true spirit of brotherly love and a desire to serve humanity.
8. Thou shalt do thy part in the union faithfully and well, before thou shalt deem thyself fit to judge another's lack. Judge not, lest you yourself be judged.
9. Thou shalt consider thyself the advance agent of each coming meeting and bring to the same some thought that will prove instructive as well as profitable to the union.
10. Thou shalt regard thine own acts and character as the criterion by which the public will judge the union. Remember its humane mission, and strengthen it by flawless acts and dignified support.—W. J. Shields in "The Carpenter."

\* \* \*

**Slump in the Labor Market.**

It is reported that the wages of the presidency job in one of the great insurance companies is to be reduced from \$80,000 to \$50,000, almost 40 per cent, and that the president of the Steel Trust is to have his wages cut about as much. In the face of such a fall in the price of labor, wouldn't the ordinary workingman be very mercenary if he complained of a trifling 5 or 10 per cent reduction?—Chicago "Public."

\* \* \*

**God's Footstool.**

When Walter Rauschenbusch spoke at the People's Sunday Evening Meeting at Rochester, N. Y., on January 15th, he said this, as he was reported by the Rochester "Herald" of the 16th:

"I want to call your attention to this proposition: 'That no man can own outright any part of this earth, for God created the world for all men.' Therefore, any one who holds a piece of land should make an equivalent return to the community. In fact, he should pay as much for an empty lot as if it had buildings on it, for, otherwise, we penalize property holders who improve their land by erecting on it houses in which poor people can live; that is, houses that are not built for big rental profits."

\* \* \*

**The Price of This Senatorship.**

It cost United States Senator Stephenson, according to his own admission, \$107,000 to go through a direct primary in Wisconsin. His salary as Senator would be \$7500 a year for six years—total \$45,000. So, even if it did not cost him a cent to live in Washington he is out of pocket \$62,000. The following is a list of his admitted expenditures: Printing, \$7347.69; postage, \$11,339; services of organizers (names of only five given), \$53,729.56; traveling expenses,

cigars, etc., \$1420.63; advertising in newspapers, \$16,485.24; Milwaukee County organization, \$8417.86; signatures to nominating petition, \$225.06; office rent and employees, \$4970; telephone, telegraph and express, \$735.10; other bills, \$3188.56. Do you think that \$107,000 was all the money that was spent in Senator Stephenson's behalf? He, like Senator Lorimer, is supposed to be backed by the lumber interests. Nice, isn't it?

\* \* \*

**British Labor Party Asks For Pay.**

As one of the conditions of their support of the Liberal party in the forthcoming session of Parliament, the Labor party, chief ally of the Liberals, will insist on the passage of a bill paying members of Parliament a salary.

The report that the laborites had abandoned this feature of their reform program was emphatically denied by the leaders a few days ago. The bill will probably provide for \$2000 a year, and will be made retroactive so that the salaries will fall due at the opening of Parliament. No member will be entitled to his pay unless he can show a reasonably continuous attendance upon the Parliamentary sessions.

The passage of such a bill, coupled with the overthrow of the Osborne decision, which prohibits labor unions from assessing their members for the support of Labor members of Parliament, will greatly strengthen the Labor party.

\* \* \*

**Finds "Substitute for Socialism."**

In answer to the conservative cry now going up all over the land, "How can we escape Socialism?" John Graham Brooks of Cambridge, Mass., who delivered a course of lectures at the University of California in 1909, has put forward "co-operation." In part, he said:

"The theory of Socialism is that interest and rent make an unearned increment which should go to the people. Socialism was started by a band of weavers in France about the middle of the last century. They banded themselves together and bought what they needed at wholesale, thus doing away with the middleman.

"In England, co-operative stores were organized, and in the last thirty years have grown rapidly, so that last year the sales in these stores amounted to \$500,000,000.

"In this country we must learn to change our politics in order to regulate our great monopolies. The co-operative party in England is electing business men as aldermen and other officers not because of their eloquence, but because they understand the wants of the people.

"In France, thousands of farmers have organized and are buying and selling together as a syndicate and are even insuring each other in a mutual way. Clerical authorities in England and France have said that co-operation is doing more in a moral way than is the church.

"The farmers in Italy, Denmark and Belgium have also instituted the co-operation movement, and in Ireland there are over 200 small banks which help the poor neighbors who may want a small loan.

"The Belgian Socialist believes that the collection of interest is all right if you don't misuse it. If we had the co-operation movement here it would equalize labor. This co-operation movement is growing and it will be the substitute for Socialism.

"Co-operation is being started in the west. We are getting a substitute which will drive Socialism into co-operation. There are 9,000,000 Socialistic voters in the world and 400 Socialist members of Parliaments in Europe, yet I believe it will never come to a dangerous form, for co-operation will prevent it. We will watch what the city of Milwaukee will do. They won't do that which they preached, because the law will prevent them. Let the American people get together and work out these practical reforms."

**IS THE BISHOP RIGHT?**

Last week Bishop William Ford Nichols of the Episcopal Church of California admonished his clergy that they were not to take too active a part in politics and social reform.

It has been stated in the public prints, and, so far as we know never denied, that the Bishop removed one of the clergy from a prominent San Francisco church to one very much suburban because he had the temerity to stand up manfully for the right on an issue then confronting the people.

The one great commandment is divided into two parts—the second half has it that we shall "love thy neighbor as thyself." That means that his interests shall be ours, and that we should be concerned in his material welfare.

This world is too beautiful, and social and economic inequalities too glaring, to admit that religious duty should be confined to securing reserved seats in the realms of bliss. Far better is it to care for the sick and distressed than to hold one's self aloof. Even better still is a practical illustration of all the essentials of the Christian religion. If justice, and mercy, and truth are to prevail here below, then it is the duty of those who lead in higher things to pave the way.

The strong men in the church, and we use the term in the broadest sense, are those who take an interest in all matters that affect the welfare of the community. People may sneer at them, but they win a respect for their practical evidence of faith.

The Carpenter of Nazareth fed the hungry before he preached to them. While there is want and misery in the world, there is evidence that some of us do not love our neighbors, else that condition could not exist.

When the Baers claimed that the Almighty placed coal in the earth for their particular use and profit, when the Rockefellers and Carnegies pile up millions while many are destitute for the necessities of life, when the earth's surface is monopolized, when evil influences seek enrichment and violate all that is good in the body politic, it becomes the bounden duty of the church to prefer the right to the wrong. That is its business. While it is easier to obey the wishes of the rich pew holders than to stand up straight, yet the line of least resistance is too often the haven of the coward.

The cry of the child in mill and factory, the long toil for a mere pittance of the mother who should be in the home, the struggle of the breadwinner against the lust of money—these are calls to real men, whether in or out of the church.

The handful of clergy who take an active part in social reform are doing a noble work. Do not discourage them. They receive intimations of various kinds that their activity is unnecessary, but these hints come from those who are time-servers.

Corruption in public and private life is opposed to the tenets of Christianity. Then why not say so? Do not put on the half muzzle.

The clergy should be active in research into the economic conditions of the people, in order that they may find out at first hand the ailments of each community and of the nation. Many of them take this interest to their benefit.

Better by far be a doer than a sayer. The former is the practical evidence of sincerity.

Perhaps the "Labor Clarion" is out of its sphere. It may not be its business to teach the teachers. But it is its business to help bring justice into its own, to invite attention to the wealth of the few and the poverty of the many, to speak of the absorption of natural opportunities by means of the power of gold, and to tell of the great need of workers in the whole vineyard. To this message the church should respond.

## San Francisco Labor Council

### Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held January 27, 1911.

Meeting called to order at 8:20 p. m., by Vice-President Rosenthal.

**Roll Call of Officers**—In the absence of President Kelly, Delegate Campbell was appointed vice-president pro tem. Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

**Credentials**—Bakers—Paul Guderley, J. A. Lat-tie, Jack Zamford, Wm. M. Wright, Chas. Vose-berg, Emil Eisold. Waiters—John Fink, vice A. C. Beck. Milkmen—Frank Bricker, vice Rudolph Wolf. Material Teamsters—A. Maillard, vice J. J. Monahan. Millwrights—John L. Orcutt. Bar-tenders—D. Rodgers, vice H. Maginniss. Gar-ment Cutters—O. M. Pollock, vice John Kean. Web Pressmen—Fred Denhard, Joseph Steffens, vice Thos. Rutherford, Wm. Fennone. Delegates seated.

**Communications**—Filed—From Senator Lester G. Burnett and the Commonwealth Club of Cal-ifornia, requesting approval of the proposed amendment to the Tenement-House Law. From Secretary H. J. McCoy, Y. M. C. A., stating that the Council's request to unionize that institution would be brought before the board of directors. From Bro. John I. Nolan, Legislative Agent, giving status of legislation of interest to labor. From Local No. 173, I. W. W., advising the Coun-cil as to future policy. From California State Federation of Labor, stating that Bros. Lomasney and Noonan were not attending meetings on mi-gratory labor.

Referred to Financial Secretary—From Marble Workers, No. 44, requesting permission to reduce delegation.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Retail Delivery Drivers' Union, notification of interna-tional indorsement of their wage schedule. From Laundry Workers No. 26, requesting a boycott on Cerciat & Co., 1045 McAllister street, and from Laundry Wagon Drivers, concurring in request of Laundry Workers. From Stable Employees' Union, requesting approval to new section of their wage scale, providing for a weekly pay day. From Joint Council of Teamsters No. 7, indorsement of Stable Employees' request for a change of wage scale. From A. F. of L., appeal for Cigar Mak-ers out of employment at Tampa, Florida. From R. I. Wisler and J. W. Hogan, auditors of Cooks' Helpers' books, complaint that that union had failed to make payment. From Newspaper So-licitors' Union, complaining about treatment of their members by San Francisco "Evening Post." From Moving Picture Exhibitors' Association, proposal of settlement of boycott on Hippodrome Theatre.

Referred to Trustees—Quarterly report of fi-nancial secretary.

Referred to Treasurer—Notification of meeting of the California Co-Operative Meat Co.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From Juvenile Court Auxiliary, requesting ap-proval to an act to establish State training school for girls; and also a resolution from the A. F. of L., dealing with influx of immigration. Also re-quest of Stable Employees' Union for introduc-tion of bill providing for a weekly or bi-weekly pay day.

A communication was received from Herman Gutstadt, secretary of the Single Tax Society, stating that Joseph Fels would speak at Lyric Hall.

A complaint was received from a Wm. Speich-er against the action of Cooks' Union No. 44. This complaint was referred to the executive committee; and it was moved that pending in-vestigation and adjudication union be advised to withdraw the pickets from this man's place of business; motion carried.

**Reports of Unions**—Retail Delivery Drivers—In good shape; members working. Jewelry Workers—Are organizing; request a demand for Jewelry Workers' label and the shop card when having repair work done.

**Law and Legislative Committee**—Recommended the indorsement of Senate Bill No. 8, providing for a tuberculosis sanatorium, provided that said bill was amended as suggested by our committee; concurred in.

Committee recommended the indorsement of Senate Bill No. 243, amending the Tenement-House Law; concurred in.

Recommended the indorsement of a proposed bill dealing with the employment of convict labor, which permitted the employment of convict labor on work to be furnished State institutions and political subdivisions, and provided that none of this work be for private purposes, and that it be so labeled as to be unmistakable as to its origin; concurred in.

In the matter of the proposed changes in the Bureau of Labor, the committee recommended the indorsement of the bill to be introduced; concurred in.

**Auditing Committee**—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

The minutes of the General Campaign Strike Committee were read and filed.

Mr. A. E. Fowler, editor of the "White Man" magazine, was granted the privilege of the floor and called the attention of the Council to the manner in which the potato crops of California had been cornered by a few Japanese capitalists; he asked that a committee be appointed to listen to evidence he had collected, and see what action could be taken; stated that he believed it to be the duty of the workingmen of California to pre-vent this hold-up of this commodity. The request was, on motion, complied with, and Delegates Hollis, Kean, D. P. Haggerty, Decker and McConaughy were appointed to confer.

Bro. John O'Connell, fraternal delegate to the State Building Trades Convention, read his re-port, which was ordered filed.

The special order of business, namely, election of officers, was then proceeded with. In accord-ance with section 2, article 6, the following were, because of having no opposition, declared elected:

President, John A. Kelly; vice-president, B. B. Rosenthal; recording and corresponding secre-tary, Andrew J. Gallagher; financial secretary, J. J. Kenny; treasurer, J. J. McTiernan; sergeant-at-arms, Patrick O'Brien; law and legislative com-mittee—M. J. Roche, C. H. Parker, W. R. Hag-erty, Arthur Hinton, Theo. Johnson, John I. No-lan, M. E. Decker; organizing committee—John O. Walsh, W. L. Flagler, J. LaTorres, W. G. De-septe, D. P. Haggerty, Miss Minnie Andrews, Jas. Wilson, J. P. Sherbesman; trustees—John P. McLaughlin, J. W. Spencer, Jas. W. Mullen; Asiatic Exclusion League—Andrew J. Gallagher, David Noonan, H. M. Burnet; directors of "Labor Clarion"—Harry Menke, M. J. Roche.

The chair appointed as judges: Bros. Casey, Brower, Bowlan and Mitchell; tellers—Bros. Kean, Haggerty, Campbell, Noonan, Oliva, Fish-er, Maguirs and McDonald.

They announced as a result the election of the following delegates as members of the executive committee—John O'Connell, Miss Rose Myers, D. P. Haggerty, Patrick O'Brien, Wm. F. Dwyer, J. J. Murphy, B. B. Rosenthal, K. J. Doyle, Chas. Shuttleworth, Harry Gildea, A. C. Kloos, E. S. Hurley and Wm. H. Urmy; the chair declared those members elected.

**Receipts**—Bindery Women, \$4; Bottle Caners, \$2; Box Makers, \$4; Glass Blowers, \$12; Beer Bottlers, \$6; Metal Polishers, \$4; Steam Engin-eers, \$14; Hackmen, \$4; United Glass Workers, \$6; Newspaper Solicitors, \$4; Sign Painters, \$4; Bakers, \$28; Cooks' Helpers, \$10; Bartenders, \$12; Electrical Workers No. 404, \$4; Hoisting

Engineers, \$6; Sail Makers, \$8; Bookbinders, \$6; Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters, \$2; Grocery Clerks, \$2. Total, \$142.

**Expenses**—Secretary, \$40; postage and messen-ger fees, \$5.50; "Daily News," 25 cents; steno-grapher, \$20; assistant stenographer, \$18; John I. Nolan, \$42; John O'Connell, \$35; Jas. J. Kenny, \$15; Patrick O'Brien, \$10; Theo. Johnson, \$30; Brown & Power, stationery, \$4.25. Total, \$220. Adjourned at 11 p. m.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

Fraternally submitted,  
ANDREW J. GALLAGHER, Secretary.

## If You Want

to help make San Francisco prosperous you can do so by Patronizing Home Industry. It means more money and employment to all; think it over.

## Lundstrom Hats

deserve your support; they are produced by San Francisco workmen; they are stylish and rank with the best hats in the world.

Our new store, No. 5, will be opened at 26 Third Street, about September the 15th. Help make San Francisco reach the mil-lion mark by 1915; you can if you BOOST.

### Lundstrom's Hat Stores

1178 Market St. 2640 Mission St.  
72 Market St. 26 Third St.  
605 Kearny St.  
Factory 69-71 City Hall Ave.



### CARROLL CRAWFORD

(MEMBER S. F. TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 21)

REGISTERED OPTOMETRIST  
EXPERT OPTICIAN

3020 Sixteenth Street Between Mission and Valencia  
Open Tues., Thurs. and Sat. evenings until 8 o'clock for benefit of those unable to call during the day. Glasses to order from \$2.50 up

### Boom the Label

Modern Methods  
First-Class Work



## EAGLE LAUNDRY CO.

53 to 67 COLTON STREET

The only  
LAUNDRY  
USING THE  
UNION LABEL

Ring up { Market 1511  
or Home M 1511

ESTABLISHED 1853

*Thomas*  
THE CLEANSER

The Largest and Most Up-to-Date Works on Pacific Coast  
27 Tenth St., San Francisco

Phone us { Market 230  
Home J 2300

BRANCHES: 135 POWELL STREET  
266 SUTTER STREET  
1453 POLK STREET  
1158 McALLISTER STREET  
1164 BROADWAY, OAKLAND

HIGHEST CLASS DYEING AND CLEANING  
MEN'S SUITS IN 48 HOURS  
F. THOMAS Parisian Dyeing and Cleaning Works

**CONCERNING LABOR POLITICS.**

By Arthur H. Dodge.

The Chicago "Public" of January 20th publishes an interesting letter from Clarence Goode, one of the Labor party representatives of South Australia. The letter is particularly valuable because it refutes an argument, very often heard, that labor legislation is generally class legislation:

"Adelaide, South Australia.

"Harry Jackson, Crawford Vaughan, and I are Labor party representatives in the South Australian Parliament. All of us are also members of the South Australian Single Tax League, of which Mr. Vaughan was for several years secretary and then president. Mr. Vaughan is Treasurer and Commissioner of Crown Lands in the Verran (or Labor party) government of this State, which came into power last June. Several other members of our Parliament are believers in the teachings of Henry George, while a number who do not go all the way are prepared to support the taxation of land values in large degree.

"In South Australia at the present time we have a half-penny tax upon every pound's worth of unimproved value as assessed for taxation purposes; while holders of over £5000 worth of values are subject to another half-penny tax on every pound over the £5000. For a short period—during a financial shortage—an additional farthing on the pound was imposed on the 'all round' basis, but was not re-enacted (as it should have been) when the time for which it was imposed lapsed.

"The half-penny tax on values above £5000 represents the 'first step' in what is termed the progressive land tax. This scheme of taxation was brought forward with the intention of 'bursting up' large estates, and was graduated so that values held by one owner above the amount of £100,000 would have been subject to a tax of three pence in the pound, but our Legislative Council (elected on a property franchise qualification) refuses to take more than the 'one step.'

"While the object of the progressive land tax is very desirable, the principle that every owner should contribute in proportion to the land values he holds, is lost sight of; also, it fails to recognize that in the aggregate a number of small estates held out of use for speculative purposes, is as bad for the community as one large estate. However, the Federal Parliament is proposing this form of taxation, and with a Labor party majority in both the House of Representatives and the Senate, its passage is assured. That will remove this 'bone of contention' between our popular House and our House of 'Landlords.'

"From the enclosed 'fighting platform' of the South Australian Labor party, you will see we propose certain exemptions from income tax, reduction of railway freights, and increased road grants, the deficiency in revenue resulting therefrom, to be made up by an increase of the land tax on the 'all round' basis. This will probably mean at least another penny in the pound, in addition to the existing half-penny.

"We have a majority of Labor members in the House of Assembly, but only four members in the Legislative Council out of a total membership of eighteen. Two other members of that House may possibly support the proposals.

"Friends and foes of land value taxation both recognize in the Legislative Council the only barrier to a further installment of the tax. Our position here in respect to the Legislative Council is worse than the position between the Commons and the House of Lords."

The battle now being fought in South Australia and New South Wales over the land question, is, in all important respects, the same battle that is raging in New Zealand, Great Britain and the "Prairie Provinces" of Canada. And the land question, which is the single tax question, cannot much longer be kept out of our labor politics.

**Thrust and Parry**

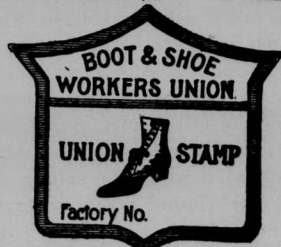
"When it comes to a test between the waiting capacity or the fighting tenure of employers and employed, there can be, in this country, but one result. Troublesome as they are, the labor unionists are in but a beggarly minority of labor itself; the great unorganized majority stands for the absolute freedom of the individual, within the law, to work for whom he pleases, for the wage and the hours he and his employer are willing to agree upon, and for the freedom of the employer to exercise his legitimate proprietary rights."—San Francisco "Argonaut."

One would think that the "Argonaut" would think some new thoughts. Week after week it lays at the feet of Harrison Gray Otis and proclaims the shibboleth of "industrial freedom." We suggest that the editor of the "Argonaut" read the editorial entitled "The Painted Woman's Sneer" in the last issue of the "Pacific Outlook" of Los Angeles, for it shows clearly that little advertising at a low rate is insufficient to keep alive a well-printed paper like the "Argonaut," and says some things that are interesting—especially coming from Los Angeles.

"In order that your mind may be refreshed I am herewith enclosing a copy of your good letter, also a copy of the little book ('The Road to Wellville'), and if you will give me the privilege of printing this over your signature I will accompany the printing with an explanation as to why you permitted its use in publication in order to refute falsehoods, and under that method of treatment I feel, so far as I know, there would be no breach of the code of ethics."—C. W. Post to Dr. E. H. Pratt of Chicago, January 7, 1911.

"Post got those testimonials by advertising for them. In New York he used for that purpose the 'New York Magazine of Mysteries,' whose editor is now in the Federal penitentiary for fraudulent use of the mails. For example, Post announced in that magazine in 1907: 'More boxes of Gold and Many Greenbacks—325 boxes of gold and greenbacks will be sent to persons who write the most interesting and truthful letters.' For each of the five best answers the Postum Company offered a prize of a \$10 gold piece in a box, to the next twenty \$5 each, to the next one hundred \$2, and to the next two hundred \$1. Post admitted on the stand that he got '10,000, 20,000, 100,000' testimonial letters a year by this method. And by his own admissions these letters were 're-written' before publication. Post, in fact, declared under oath that not one of them had ever been printed just as it was written by the author. Further, the Postum Company never made any attempt to investigate the truth of the testimonials. Still further, the company sent stamps to the authors of popular letters, that they might answer inquiries. The original of these testimonials never reached the jury."—"Collier's Weekly."

Worthy of special notice are our \$20 suits made to order. You'll pay \$30 to \$35 elsewhere. Try one. Neuhaus & Co., Tailors, 506 Market. \*\*\*

**UNION MEMBERS, BE CONSISTENT!**

246 SUMMER STREET

**Buy Shoes Bearing the Union Stamp**

Union Stamp Shoes for Men, Women and Children can be had if you insist. If you don't insist you are actually an employer of Convict, Unfair and Citizens' Alliance Labor.

The Union Stamp stands for Arbitration, Peace and Liberty in the Shoe Trade. Shoes without the Stamp stand for Convict, Unfair, Non-Union and Alliance Labor, supported by fraud and slander.

**Boot and Shoe Workers' Union**

BOSTON, MASS.

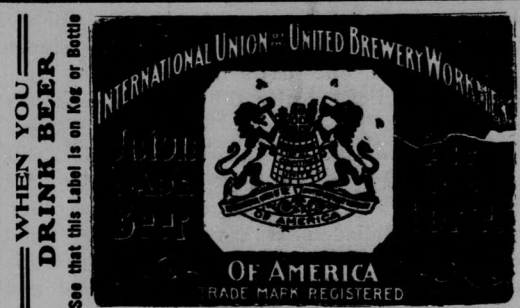
**JOINT ACCOUNTS**

This bank will open accounts in the name of two individuals, for instance, man and wife, either of whom may deposit money for, or draw against the account.

**HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK**

Savings and Commercial Depts.

783 Market Street, near Fourth, San Francisco



SEE that the Bartender who waits on you wears one of these Buttons. Color: Feb., Black on Lilac.

**Summerfield & Haines****UNION-MADE CLOTHING****COR. SIXTH AND MARKET**

Agents Carhartt Overalls

**Golden Gate Compressed Yeast**

Save tin foil wrappers with labels attached for silverware and picture premiums. Office, 26 Mint Ave., San Francisco.



SOMETHING NEW

**Perkins Rubber Heel WILL NOT SLIP**

Wears twice as long as others. Costs no more. Keep your money at home.

MADE IN SAN FRANCISCO

THE HOME OF THE UNION STAMP

**FRANK BROS.****THE BIG CLOTHIERS For MEN and BOYS**

1015 MARKET STREET near SIXTH

### Notes in Union Life

Death has claimed the following unionists lately: James Hastings of the waiters, John J. O'Driscoll of the machinists, Robert O. Pierce of the boat builders, Johann F. H. Lueth and William Beazley of the marine firemen, Karl M. Johnson and James Solari of the riggers and stevedores, John F. B. Rudinger of the brass and chandelier workers, and Edward Magnus of the musicians.

Andrew Furuseth is expected home any day. He has recovered from an attack of heart trouble.

The bakers of Oakland are sending out circulars to the housekeepers of Alameda County, informing them that the non-union French bakeries refuse one day's rest in seven, and therefore are not worthy the patronage of any household.

Vallejo unionists are anxious to have this Congress award to the Mare Island navy yard the contract for the construction of a collier. Cramp's of Philadelphia have offered to build the boat for less than it can be completed on this coast, but the difference in hours worked and wages paid are responsible for the lower figure.

Frank Holt, well known in labor ranks, died in Ukiah on January 25th. He was a past president of the Allied Provision Trades Council and also of the Cooks' Union.

T. A. Rickert, president of the United Garment Workers of America, expects to visit San Francisco as soon as the Chicago strike is settled. The employees of one of the large firms have returned to work, and it is believed—and hoped—that the end of the controversy is at hand.

From many sources the drug clerks are receiving encouragement in their Sunday-closing propaganda. The hours selected for suspension of business are from 1 to 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Remember that.

A newspaper story has it that the cigar makers have called off their strike in Tampa, Florida. It is always well to wait official word in such matters, for the press (labor press excepted) frequently gets things wrong.

James A. Himmel is engaged organizing the jewelry workers. He presided over a well-attended meeting last Tuesday night. The prospects are good. If you want to have repair work done in this line, or have purchases to make, Mr. Himmel will be glad to direct you to the right stores from a union standpoint.

The Label Section elected officers last Wednesday evening. Renewed energy is to be devoted to the cause of the label, and every man and woman in the ranks should do everything possible to make this adjunct of the central body the success it deserves to be.

Secretary Andrew J. Gallagher is conferring with Secretary H. J. McCoy of the Y. M. C. A. with a view of inducing that institution to grant union conditions to mechanics in its splendid new building.

The shoe clerks are going to keep up their agitation for insistence on their working card by their part of friends who shop. This moral support costs nothing. It represents no financial expenditure, but enables the local to preserve its strength, and, what is also to the point, add new members each week.

John O. Walsh has received a diamond and pearl scarf pin from the water workers, a token of appreciation for services rendered. Last Saturday night the gentleman was presented with a beautiful silk umbrella by the gardeners, and it is thought his bachelor days are coming to an end.

The waitresses are anxious to have the eight-hour bill for women become law.

Last Monday night the sailors paid out \$950 in benefits to shipwrecked men.

### UNION-LABEL DOCTRINE.

By Thomas F. Tracy.

On several occasions in the past attention has been called to the necessity of purchasing union-labeled commodities of every description wherever the same can be obtained. While the results of the past year demonstrates that a number of the organizations affiliated with the Union Label Trades Department of the A. F. of L. have made substantial gains in the output of products bearing the union label of their craft, still there is much more work to be accomplished in this direction.

There is another phase of agitation that we desire to call to your attention, and that is the patronizing of such places as display the union store or shop card of the respective organizations issuing the same. We have in affiliation with this department three organizations issuing store or shop cards to which your attention is respectfully invited, and you are urged to patronize only such places as display store or shop cards of these organizations, which are as follows:

Journeymen Barbers' International Union;  
Retail Clerks' International Protective Association;  
Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America.

Your attention is directed to the fact that the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union is only displayed in such shops as are thoroughly union, and who live up to the agreement made with this organization, not only as to wages and hours of labor, but to hygienic conditions as well.

In purchasing union-made articles it is just as necessary that the clerk from whom the purchase is being made should be a member of the Retail Clerks' International Protective Association and carry a paid-up due book. At all times when making purchases of union-labeled commodities insist that the clerk shall show his union working card.

The shop card of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen is displayed in such markets and stores where meat and provisions are sold. It should be the duty of every union man to instruct his wife, or those other members of the family who make the purchases for the household, to patronize no meat market unless the shop card of this organization is prominently displayed, and the person from whom the purchase is made carries a current monthly due book of this organization.

### FROM THE SOCIALISTS.

Cloudesley Johns, the Newspaper Man, will deliver a lecture next Sunday evening, February 5th, in Germania Hall, Fifteenth and Mission streets, on the subject "My Job."

A mass protest meeting is to be held in Dreamland Rink on Monday evening, February 15th, which will have for its main object an expression of emphatic disapproval against the sentencing to prison of Fred D. Warren, editor of the "Appeal to Reason." Other judicial decisions will also be considered. J. Stitt Wilson, Andrew J. Gallagher, William McDevitt, S. Schulberg and Harold Everhart of Oakland will speak. The execution of twelve Socialists in Japan will be referred to.

Milwaukee's Socialist city administration has the first woman "health cop" in America, and she is not a Socialist, either. She is Miss Edna Finch, a trained nurse, about twenty-five years old, who passed the city civil service examination in a field of a dozen applicants, and she went to work last week at a monthly salary of \$80. The Milwaukee housekeeping police-woman will at the outset be detailed for work in factories where women are employed, and she will not wear a uniform.

Mrs. Nellie Archibald of Ashland, Wisconsin, has been elected treasurer of Ashland County. She is the first woman in Wisconsin to hold such an office. She defeated the two opposing candidates about two to one at the polls. Mrs. Archibald is the widow of a former treasurer, and acted as his deputy for several years. She is an expert accountant. When she first applied to have her name put on the official ballot the right was denied to her.

### PATRONIZE ONLY THOSE NICKELODEONS AND Moving Picture Shows

Displaying this Label in the Ticket Office



It Means to Us What Your  
Label Means to You



Moving Picture Operators' Union

Most Business Men  
LIKE GOOD  
OFFICE STATIONERY  
Regal Typewriter Paper  
(124 KINDS)  
REPRESENT THE MAXIMUM OF QUALITY  
WITH THE MINIMUM OF COST  
All Office Supply People

1915  
Congratulations on our  
Great Victory



Kelleher & Browne



716 MARKET STREET  
Above Kearny Opposite 3rd

### Pertinent and Impertinent

The iron trades unions are urging that all the pressure possible be brought to bear on Congress to have the battleship New York constructed in a Government navy yard. This means an eight-hour place of employment, as against a ten or twelve-hour day.

"Life and Labor" is the title of a new magazine published by the National Woman's Trade Union League at 79 Dearborn street, Chicago. Miss Alice Henry is editor, S. M. Franklin assistant editor, Frances Squire Potter departmental editor, and Harriet Reed the business manager. This periodical has grown out of the woman's department of the "Union Labor Advocate," and bids fair to meet a real want. The first issue is full of valuable matter, set off with attractive illustrations. Its leading article is a graphic account of the great strike going on among the Chicago garment workers.

While there are differences of opinion on the question of home industry, there should be unanimity on the union label. Call for it. The habit is good.

The Sunday newspapers, impervious as they are to criticism, may have to reckon with something more palpable soon. A recent decision of a court in St. Louis held that a certain newspaper could not recover for advertising carried in the Sunday issue. A similar decision is reported from Wisconsin, where the Supreme Court, in a decision in the case of the Milwaukee Sentinel Company versus the A. D. Meiselbach Motor Wagon Company, held that the work of a Sunday paper in printing and circulating an advertisement is neither "a charity nor necessity," as the words are used in the law regulating Sunday business. Therefore Sunday newspapers cannot hold to their contracts such advertisers as may refuse to pay for the insertion of their displays.

On December 21st (the regular pay day) each employee at the Mergenthaler Linotype Company's factories in Brooklyn, N. Y., received notice of a reduction in hours to forty-nine per week. In 1898 the workday was reduced from fifty-nine hours a week to fifty-four. The company claims it took this step in advance of the general adoption of the nine-hour day, and now it is realized that the eight-hour day is needed. President Philip T. Dodge, in his signed statement, said that the company is taking a great risk of reduced output and increased cost of product, and asked all employees to "exercise diligence and energy" in order that no loss may accrue.

A New York lawyer who has acted as administrator of an estate valued at \$7500 has finally turned over \$750 to the heirs. He probably gave them that amount for the purpose of showing them that he was no hog.

Chicago women are very much perturbed over the adoption of an ordinance regulating the length of hat pins. But Chicago women would doubtless start a revolution if they lived in Lucerne, where a law forbids women wearing hats of more than eighteen inches in diameter or the wearing of foreign feathers and artificial flowers.

Augustus Thomas's reappearance on the stump in behalf of Dix in New York State recalled an encounter that he had three years ago with Fingy Conners. Thomas, who was Bryan's representative at the Carnegie Hall convention, had opposed the Conners-Murphy deals vigorously. It was after one of his best speeches, but in this case ineffective, that Conners walked up to Thomas and exclaimed roughly: "And you're Augustus Thomas, are you?" "I am." "Well," snorted Conners, "when I see Bryan I am going to tell him that there is one fool in New York State." "When Bryan sees you," answered Thomas, "I am sure he will agree with you."

### JOSEPH FELS AT THE UNIVERSITIES.

The program for the reception and entertainment of Joseph Fels, the noted single taxpayer, has been completed. Mr. Fels will be kept very busy during his four days' stay in San Francisco.

He arrived from Portland this (Friday) morning. The committee met him at Sixteenth street, Oakland.

By invitation of Professor Wheeler, he addressed the students of the University of California in the Harmon gymnasium, at 11 a. m. Immediately after the lecture he was taken to the Key Route Inn for luncheon, to which the merchants and others of Oakland had been invited, and at which Mr. Fels delivered an address.

At 8 o'clock this evening he is to address a public meeting at Lyric Hall, Turk and Larkin streets, Judge James G. Maguire will act as chairman at this meeting, and a large attendance is expected.

Saturday evening a banquet will be tendered him, for which there is quite a demand for covers.

Sunday evening, Mr. Fels will lecture at the First Unitarian Church, Fourteenth and Castro streets, Oakland.

Monday, at 4:30 p. m., the visitor will address the class of political economy at Stanford University, and at 7:30 there will be a general meeting of the students and the public at Stanford.

The coming of Mr. Fels, preceded by his great reputation as an untiring worker for the principles to which he has devoted his life's efforts and means, has aroused a stir amongst all those who have been more or less interested in the question of taxation, and is of peculiar interest to California by reason of the recent adoption of Amendment No. 1 to our State Constitution.

Mr. Fels deserves great credit for his altruistic work, and it is to be hoped that his meetings and entertainment will be well attended, so that he may be deeply impressed with the characteristic hospitality of Californians.

H. GUTSTADT,  
Chairman Reception Committee.

### ORPHEUM.

Nothing better in the way of vaudeville has ever been offered to the public than that contained in the program announced for next week at the Orpheum. Frank Tinney, the famous burnt cork comedian, will be the headliner. Miss Amy Butler, the diminutive comedienne, will appear with what she calls "Her Big Quartette." Maxim's Models will be an artistic feature of the coming bill. Comedy, Novelty and Acrobatics will compose the specialty presented by the Reed Brothers. Next week will be the last of Madame Vallecita and her ferocious trained leopards; Neff and Starr; Hugh Lloyd, and Harry Tate's London Company in the screamingly funny automobile skit "Motoring."

### DUTY OF READING.

"There is the duty of reading—not only the pleasure, but the absolute duty for one who would achieve the noblest success in literary work, whether in journalism, magazines, or books. The form of one's contribution to the service matters little. Reading is to the mind as food to the body, the material of which its fiber is wrought. It is amazing to note the difference that even a half hour's reading a day, of the noble and uplifting authors, will make in one's attitude toward life."—Lilian Whiting in "Woman's Era."

"There can be no friendship where there is no freedom. Friendship loves a free air, and will not be penned up in straight and narrow enclosures. It will speak freely, and act so, too; and take nothing ill, where no ill is meant; nay, where it is, it will easily forgive, and forget, too, upon small acknowledgments."—William Penn.



James A. Sorensen  
Free and True.  
14K, 18K, 22K  
WEDDING RINGS

### Sorensen Co.

Reliable Jewelers  
and Opticians

Eyes Examined FREE by Expert Optician.

Largest and finest assortment in Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Cut Glass, Opera Glasses, Umbrellas and Silver Novelties.

715 Market St., next Call Bldg.  
2503 Mission St., near 22d.  
All watch repairing warranted for 2 years.



### American Woolen Mills Tailoring Co.

E. E. ERBE & CO., Proprietors

WHOLESALE TAILORS

From Mill to Men

Manufacturers of Uniforms

109 New Montgomery, Corner Mission, 3rd Floor

TRY OUR \$15 SUITS

Phones—Douglas 2269, Home J 2269



### Service Increased

on the

### Sunset Route

Your choice of

### Two Trains

each way daily  
between  
San Francisco  
Los Angeles  
New Orleans  
and East via  
El Paso.

Our Agents will  
tell you  
all about it.

### Southern Pacific

TICKET OFFICES

Flood Building  
Palace Hotel  
Market Street Ferry Depot  
Third & Townsend Sts. Depot  
Broadway & 13th St., Oakland

**FATAL ACCIDENTS IN COAL MINING.**

The Bureau of Labor of the Department of Commerce and Labor has just published in its Bulletin No. 90 a study of "Fatal Accidents in Coal Mining," by Frederick L. Hoffman. The study is based upon data derived chiefly from the official reports of State mine inspectors, but also from personal inquiry. The work, though largely one of compilation from the official reports, was one of some magnitude by reason of the fact "that no two mining States make statistical reports alike, and that there are often material discrepancies in the official returns of the same States for different years." The study is limited to fatal accidents and for the most part to the decade ending with 1908.

The number of fatal accidents in the coal mines of North America during the 20-year period ending with 1908 was 29,293, and the rate per 1000 employees in the industry was 3.11. In the decade ending with 1906, the latest period for which figures for other coal-mining countries are available, the average fatality rate in North America was 3.13 per 1000, which was decidedly higher than the fatality rate in any other important coal field of the world. In the United Kingdom, for example, the rate was 1.29 per 1000 employees, in Austria 1.35, in France 1.81, and in Prussia 2.13.

The full extent of the risk in coal mining in North America is, however, not clearly shown by these figures for the coal fields as a whole, but consideration must be given to the rates for each geographical section. These show that in the East Central section, which comprises western Kentucky, Illinois, and Indiana, the fatality rate for the 20 years ending with 1908 was only 2.25 per 1000 employees, while in the western section (Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah) it was 6.4 per 1000, and in the Pacific Coast section (Washington and British Columbia) 7 per 1000. It would appear that the variation in the fatality rates is due to different mining methods and to differences in the coal seams.

The fluctuations in the rate from year to year are considerable, but since 1899 it has never fallen as low as 3 per 1000. In 1907 the death toll exceeded 2800 lives, and reached a rate of 4.15 per 1000 employees.

The present industrial and social importance of the problem of coal-mine accidents will appear from the fact that in 1908, over 700,000 were engaged in coal mining, and the deaths from mine accidents numbered 2723, or 3.82 per 1000 employees.

A single mine disaster may cause the loss of many lives, and therefore attract national attention, yet the loss of life by such disasters from 1869 to 1910 in the aggregate represented only 12.6 per cent of the total loss of life. The vast majority of accidents occur singly or in small groups, and thus fail to attract public attention. This is indicated by the causes.

By far the most important single and well-defined cause of accidents is fall of coal or roof, 46.6 per cent of all fatal accidents in the ten-year period being due to this cause, while explosions of various kinds accounted for 25.2 per cent and mine cars for 12 per cent.

From the nature of the work it is expected that the greatest loss of life would be among the miners and their helpers, so it is not surprising to learn that 55 per cent of the total persons killed in 1908 were so classed.

The length of mine experience has an important relation to the number of fatalities. Of 1669 persons killed in West Virginia in the ten-year period ending with 1908, over one-fifth were men who had been less than one year at work in the mine, and over 60 per cent had been at work less than five years.

The average age at death of men killed by coal-mine accidents during 1908 was 31.8 years.

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which we are selling at such a  
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**The Satisfactory Union Store.  
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At thirty-two years of age the normal expectation is 31.51; therefore, if this number is multiplied by the number of persons killed (2660), the net loss in years of life as a result of coal-mine accidents in 1908 may be conservatively estimated at 84,000.

Mining methods in the United States are often crude, and known safety precautions are either disregarded or not used. Child-labor laws have been, and still are, indifferently complied with in many States, and a number of fatalities occur each year among children at an age when they should be in school. In 1908, ten children of thirteen and fourteen, and thirteen children of fifteen years were among those whose deaths in the mines were recorded in the official reports. Foreign-born workmen, without actual experience in mining, are employed in large numbers, and through misunderstanding of orders or by reckless disregard of the necessary rules of operation often imperil not only their own lives but also the lives of the trained and experienced workers. The author argues in favor of better education of the miners and of better training of foremen, superintendents, and examiners.

Qualified: "Why do you allow your wife to pick your company?" "She's a good judge—she picked me."

**WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.**

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it at home:

American Bakery, 671 Broadway.  
American Tobacco Company.  
Bekin Van & Storage Company.  
Butterick patterns and publications.  
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.  
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.  
Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.  
Ferry Stables, 67 Clay and 925 Front.  
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.  
Hart, M., furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore.  
McKenzie Broom Co., 315 Bryant.  
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.  
Pacific Box Factory.  
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.  
San Anselmo Dairy, 659 Francisco.  
Schmidt Lithograph Company.  
Standard Box Factory.  
United Cigar Stores.  
Washington Square Theatre, Powell-Montgomery.

**TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.**

Last Sunday's meeting, despite the rain, was well attended. There was considerable business to transact, owing to the accumulation of two months, and the shades of night had fallen ere the move to adjourn was made.

By a unanimous vote, the assessment of one-half of one per cent was continued for the Los Angeles strike for a period of three months. The original motion was to continue it indefinitely, but the law requires a time limit. There was a pronounced sentiment shown to stand firmly by the men of the iron trades who are struggling for the eight-hour day. Receipts for \$500 recently sent south were acknowledged by George Gunrey.

The executive committee proposed several amendments to the election laws, which were ordered printed for the next meeting. While the system of voting in chapels is favored, yet the committee believes the counting should be done by the canvassing board at headquarters. This plan would provide a secret ballot, and would not inconvenience the members, for the vote would still be taken in chapels.

A representative will be sent to Sacramento to look after the union's interests when the textbook question comes up. We want to have these books printed under union conditions. Now many of them come from the east, and are produced in non-union shops.

The officers were instructed to write to the Senators and Congressmen from California to ask them to vote to construct the battleship New York in a Government navy yard. The eight-hour day is the bone of contention. The private employers want the vessel built in one of their yards, which would mean a minimum workday of ten hours.

W. A. Gallagher having gone to Sacramento, J. W. Mullen was elected to his place on the executive committee.

W. K. Galloway will represent No. 21 at the meetings of the Asiatic Exclusion League. Carroll Crawford resigned his delegateship to this body.

B. F. Wise resigned from the auditing committee, and W. J. White was chosen in his place.

The different committees working for the convention in August reported progress. They stated the preliminaries were well in hand.

In December, forty-two cards were deposited, and fifty-seven withdrawn. In January, the deposits numbered fifty-three, and seventy-seven members sought other fields, the majority near the State Capitol.

S. H. Brummett, J. F. Rhodes, E. O. Darr (apprentice), A. A. Bibb (apprentice), J. Cronin and J. P. Olwell, Jr., (transfers to journeyman list), and Norris Goode applied for membership. The committee will consider the applications on Monday evening, February 13th, at 787 Market street.

August Wolf, Cyril S. Hess (transfer to journeyman list), and S. B. Lunt (apprentice), were favorably recommended by the membership committee, and the union concurred. These three, and George P. Garred, were initiated.

Thomas Feeley addressed the union in behalf of label tobacco. He left behind a large number of samples and a reputation for rapid-fire oratory.

The entertainment committee was given a rising vote of thanks for its efforts to make the printers' grand ball a success.

Oakland baseball players belonging to No. 36 challenged a team from No. 21 to play a game. The entertainment committee will consider the threat.

The action of the officers in purchasing \$10 worth of Red Cross Stamps was approved.

Members of the union who are Odd Fellows are asked to leave their names at headquarters. They are wanted for a good purpose.

# DIRECTORY OF LABOR COUNCIL UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursday at 7:30 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phones, Market 56; Home M 1226.

Alaska Fishermen—95 Steuart.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 4—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 5—Meet alternate Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 92 Steuart.

Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway and Kearny.

Bakers' Auxiliary (Crackers)—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 1524 Powell.

Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Barbers—Meet 2d and 4th Mon., 343 Van Ness Ave.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 2d Wednesdays, 224 Guerrero.

Bartenders, No. 41—Meet Mondays, 1213 Market.

Bay and River Stearnboatmen—Hdqs., 51 Steuart.

Beer Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters 177 Capp; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

Bindery Women, No. 125—Meet 2d Friday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boat Builders—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boiler Makers, No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boiler Makers, No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

Boiler Makers, No. 410—J. Toohey; 618 Precita Ave.

Book Binders, Paper Rulers, Paper Cutters and Folding Machine Operators' Union, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 24th and Howard.

Bootblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brass and Chandler Workers, No. 153—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 31—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 314 14th.

Carpenters, No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Carpenters, No. 304—Meet Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters, No. 483—Meet Mondays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters, No. 1032—Meet Fridays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters, No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

Cement Workers, No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Chauffeurs, No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet first and third Fridays in afternoon, other Fridays in evening, at 395 Franklin. S. T. Dixon, business agent.

Cigar Makers—Headquarters, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers, No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall; Jake Hyams, secretary, 2464 California.

Composition Roofers, No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Cooks' Helpers—Headquarters, 807 Folsom; meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays.

Cooks, No. 44—Headquarters, 338 Kearny; meet 1st and 3d Thursday nights.

Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at 343 Van Ness Ave.

Electrical Workers, No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Electrical Workers, No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 395 Franklin.

Electrical Workers, No. 537—Meet Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.

Electrical Workers, No. 633—Meet Tuesdays, 395 Franklin.

Elevator Constructors, No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Furniture Handlers, No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Workers, No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers, No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Gas Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet Thursdays, 343 Van Ness Ave., office 343 Van Ness Ave.

Hackmen—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Hatters—C. Davis, Secretary, 1178 Market.

Holisting Engineers, No. 59—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Housesmiths and Iron Workers, No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Sunday (10:30 a. m.), Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Longshore Lumbermen's Protective Association—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Lumber Clerks' Association—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—W. B. Atkinson, Rec. Sec., 1606 Castro.

Machinists, No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 228 Oak.

Mallors—Meet 4th Mon., at Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Cutters, No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Workers, No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays; Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.

Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission; headquarters, 641 California.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Millmen, No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millmen, No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millwrights, No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Molders, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Moving Picture Operators, Local 162, International Alliance Theatrical Stage Employees—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays, at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Carriers, No. 12,331—Meet at 2089 15th St., St. Helen's Hall. M. Boehm, Sec., 443 Franklin.

Newspaper Solicitors, No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. V. L. Kline, Secretary, 204 Valencia.

Painters, No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Paste Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 441 Broadway.

Pattern Makers—Meet alternate Saturdays, at headquarters, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Pavers, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Photo Engravers, No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Picture Frame Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, 457 Bryant.

Plasterers, No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Friday, Kendrick's Hall, 450 Valencia.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 557 Clay.

Printing Pressmen, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, Business Agent, 557 Clay.

Rammermen—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple 316 14th.

Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 124 Fulton.

Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Fridays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Riggers' Protective Union—Meet 1st Mondays, 10 Howard.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Sheet Metal Workers, No. 104—Meet 224 Guerrero.

Ship Drillers—Meet last Sunday, 114 Dwight.

Sign and Pictorial Painters, No. 510—Meet Building Trades Temple.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.

Stable Employees—Meet Tuesdays, 395 Franklin.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Steam Engineers, No. 64—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Steam Shovel and Dredge Men, No. 29—Meet second Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third; J. P. Sherbesman, secretary-treasurer.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 1st Wednesdays, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 741 47th Ave., Richmond District.

Sugar Workers—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 3d Thursday evening, 816 14th.

Tailors (Journeymen), No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Tanners—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero Ave.

Teamsters, No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.

Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Miss M. Kerrigan, 290 Fremont.

Typographical, No. 21—Meet last Sunday, 316 14th; headquarters, Room 237 Investors' Building, Fourth and Market. L. Michelson, sec.-treas.

Undertakers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 431 Duboce Ave.

United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple. W. F. Dwyer, secretary.

Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Varnishers and Polishers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Walters, No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 8:30 p. m., at headquarters, 61 Turk.

Waitresses, No. 48—Meet Mondays, at headquarters, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Water Workers, No. 12,306—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Lily Hall, 135 Gough.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Wood Carvers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Woman's Union Label League, Local 258—Mrs. Hannah Nolan, secretary-treasurer, 3719A Seventeenth street.

## For Women in Union and Home

Young men who call on the girl students at Wellesley Sunday nights must attend Divine worship in Memorial Chapel under a new rule just put into effect by the faculty. The young men must sit through the service. Upward of sixty male callers received surprises when they went a courting. All of them were game, however, and went to church.

Mrs. Helen M. Wixson, who has been elected State Superintendent of Public Instruction in Colorado, is said to owe her election to the non-partisan vote of the women. Though the Democrats swept the State, Mrs. Wixson, who was nominated by the Republicans, received a large majority, women without regard for party lines voting for her.

Miss Agnes Deans-Cameron has been sent to England by the Canadian Government to lecture on the advisability of emigrating to Canada. Before going over to the mother country, Miss Deans-Cameron traveled extensively over Canada for the purpose of investigation, the means for doing this being furnished by the Government. She proved so successful that the Australian Government has followed the example of Canada by sending Miss Beatrice Grimshaw to explore Papua, British New Guinea, with reference to its opportunities for settlers.

Marguerite Audoux, a Parisian sewing woman, has recently received the prize of \$1000 offered by La Vie Heureuse for the best book published in France during the year. The book, "Marie Claire," is for the most part autobiographical. It consists of incidents in the life of Mlle. Audoux, who did not begin writing until a few years ago, when she was obliged to give up sewing on account of threatened blindness. Mlle. Audoux confesses to little knowledge of French writers, but the novels of Charles Dickens and Charles Reade in their French translations were her favorite reading. She says that these novels and the Bible constituted her sole literary training. The book in France has already gone into its tenth edition and is soon to be translated into English.

Dr. Mary Stone, a Chinese girl, whose family dates back more than 2000 years, is the first woman in her family tree. This pedigree is contained in twelve large volumes and gives the history of the family for more than 2000 years. Other women, daughters and wives, are designated by numbers. Doctor Stone was reared by missionaries and chose to become a physician. Her name has been printed in the last of the twelve volumes, because she is considered worthy of mention along with the men of the family.

### MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and secretaries' offices, 68 Haight street.

The regular weekly meeting of the board of directors was held last Tuesday, January 31st, President Albert A. Greenbaum presiding.

All business was laid over and the board adjourned in respect to late member of the board of directors, E. Magnus, whose death occurred on Sunday morning at the Merritt Hospital, Oakland, after an illness of about one month. He was buried Tuesday at the Presidio. The funeral band was in attendance. Mr. E. Magnus was well known among the members as a man who had given much of his time and energy toward the advancement of the organization. He had been a member of the board of directors for many years, and served the union as delegate to the State Federation of Labor and other bodies on many occasions, and was elected at the last union election as delegate to the State labor convention of 1911. He leaves a great many friends among the membership, who extend their sincere sympathies to the bereaved wife and family.

Reinstated to membership in good standing: H. L. James, H. Lahann, D. Wolf, Chas. Miltner, J. Lahann, G. W. Parkman, B. L. Ball.

Transfers withdrawn: B. S. Abraham, Local No. 47; Geo. W. Parkman, Local No. 153.

Transfer deposited: Vic. Graham, Local No. 236.

The next regular meeting of the union will be held at headquarters, next Thursday, February 9, 1911. Business of importance will be transacted. The matter of adoption of the regulation

A. F. of M. cap will be before the meeting. Members are requested to attend.

The following members of the Chocolate Soldier Company are reported playing at the Savoy Theatre: J. Lund, No. 43; C. Heindl, No. 310; J. Plantamoro, No. 76; A. Montanaro, No. 10; N. De Rubortis, No. 310; A. Levin, No. 310; J. Martin, No. 310; N. Bartoni, No. 310; N. Grassi, No. 310; G. Freeman, No. 310; A. P. Ryder, No. 310; F. LaRossa, No. 34; F. Leonardi, No. 310; G. Picarillo, No. 310.

Any member having anything to present to the committee on revision of by-laws will please hand same to W. Bellard, chairman of committee.

We are pleased to note that Thos. Ingram has again returned, after a very long and severe illness. He is in better health now than he has been for some years past, and his many friends are glad to see him on duty once more.

A special meeting of the Drummers' Club will be held at headquarters next Wednesday, February 8th. Business of importance. All members wishing to pay charter admission fee, \$2.50, will please pay same to F. K. Moore, secretary pro tem. Charter closes March 1st.

A very enjoyable birthday party was tendered to Frank Peckham, in honor of his twenty-first birthday, on Monday evening, January 30th, at his residence, 228 Tremont avenue. At midnight he was surprised by a serenade given by his comrades of the Musicians' Union. Joy and gladness prevailed until the early hours of the morning.

"A slender acquaintance with the world must convince every man that actions, not words, are the true criterion of the attachment of friends."—Washington.

### BIRTHDAY OF A LEADER.

Last Friday, January 27th, Samuel Gompers celebrated his sixty-first birthday. That he may have "many happy returns," and keep young in spirit, is practically the wish of every trade unionist on the Pacific Coast.

Time has made Mr. Gompers a fixture at the head of the labor movement of this country. It has done so because he has the qualifications that go with the job. He carries with him Card No. 1 in that sterling organization, the International Cigar Makers' Union. He attended the first general labor convention in 1881, and a few years after that was elected president of the American Federation of Labor, and, with the exception of one year, has been re-elected ever since.

Samuel Gompers has a clean record. No breath of scandal ever was cast his way. Sincerity and truthfulness are stamped all over his life-work. Refusing offers to leave the movement for positions that would have paid better salaries than the one he receives from the A. F. of L., Mr. Gompers has shown where his heart is.

Sometimes one will hear young men criticize the veteran, and tell what they would do if in his place. We are somewhat doubtful whether any of those we have heard could defend the principles of the trade-union movement in the manner Samuel Gompers does. We are equally doubtful whether they could wield a pen to the same advantage in the same field. And we are more than doubtful of the acquisition of the judicial temperament he possesses, and the ability and thoroughness which he gives to the many complex problems that are his daily portion.

Some of us, perhaps, are prone to think that our troubles are the only ones with which the head of the A. F. of L. comes in contact. Such is not the case. The dominion is wide. Other cities and places have their difficulties.

As a presiding officer, Mr. Gompers is in the very front rank. His all-round and faithful services to the cause warrant still another "many happy returns of the day."

### THE STRENGTH OF SIMPLICITY. By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.

Every mechanic knows that the best machine and the strongest is the one built on simplest lines and having the fewest parts. It's not so likely to get out of order. The bank note which is most difficult to counterfeit is the one with the fewest lines. The greatest men and women in the world are the simplest men and women in their tastes and manners. The novice in literature will invariably use involved language. The most famous writers use the simplest language. The world's best orators use words of one syllable, wherever possible. Their illustrations are taken from the common things of life. The greatest books in the English world are written in the plainest Anglo-Saxon.

Simplicity is the elimination of all unnecessary things in life. Life becomes most beautiful when we can brush aside trivial cares and worries and say: "They do not count. They are not the real things. They are the interruptions." Women worry about elaborate home furnishings—the fancy things which collect dust and worry the housekeeper to death. Simplicity in eating saves from dyspepsia and its attendant worries. Simplicity is restful contempt for the non-essentials in life. Therefore, if you would be cured of worry, cultivate simplicity—in manner, in dress, in thought. Simplicity is not weakness or ignorance. It is strength and knowledge and wisdom. It means that the individual has seen the folly and the nothingness of those things which make up the sum of the life of others.

"Tommy," said the teacher to a bright grammar-class pupil, "correct the sentence 'I kissed Jennie two times.'" "I kissed Jennie three times," replied Tommy proudly.

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